



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY
ELGAR SNOWDEN.
SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 22, 1879.

Mr. Windom is still harping on his negro migration scheme. The South is perfectly willing to retain all her present population, and to treat them equally, and as favorably as possible, but as negroes have been her curse, by keeping away white men, she will oppose no objection to their leaving her borders, provided they are not deceived and swindled as those have been who were recently induced to give all the currency they had to be taken to Kansas upon the promise of receiving, when they got there, land and money set apart for them by the government. If she had objections she would not urge them, for she is well convinced that all who go away every single one left alive will return. Negroes may not be the brightest people in the world, but they can tell true from false friends, and it will not take a long residence in the North for them to discover the hollowess of republican assertions of sympathy and kindness, and to find out the difference between those who understand their frailties can make allowances for them and entire strangers who can not.

The greenbackers in Congress are flocking with the republicans. Those who take other than a superficial view of things have anticipated this from the very commencement of the greenback movement. It completely disrupted, and almost obliterated, the democratic party in the New England States, and drew its main strength from that party wherever its candidates were successful. We trust that the true colors in which its representatives are now displaying themselves may be sufficient to show the man who elected them how egregiously they have been deceived, and induce them to come back to their old, true, and tried friends at the first opportunity.

Some of the newspapers disagree as to how General Johnston voted in the caucus on the Speaker question. They all agree that Judge Harris and General Beale voted for Mr. Randall, and that all the rest of the Virginia democratic delegation but General Johnston voted for Mr. Blackburn; but some assert that General Johnston voted for Mr. Randall, and others that he not only voted but worked for Mr. Blackburn. We can settle the issue, for we have it from the General's own mouth that he was a Randall man.

Mr. Alexander H. Stephens wants the internal revenue system abolished. That would be a step in the right direction, but the whole of what the country wants is an entire wiping out not only of the internal revenue, but also of the tariff. With free trade the exports would be so increased that all sorts of industries would be stimulated, everybody would have work, and the taxes would be collected from those for the protection of whose property they are exacted.

Some of the newspapers of the political party to which Mr. Simon Cameron belongs commend the "Spartan fortitude" of that gentleman, as exhibited by submitting himself to the annoyance of the suit now being prosecuted against him in preference to paying claims to which he had rendered himself liable. Now in our opinion the idea of attributing Mr. Cameron's course in the case to which reference is made to "Spartan," or to any other sort of fortitude, is about as far fetched as any assignment of effect to cause could possibly be. The Lacedaemonian boy, in order to preserve his reputation for honesty, permitted a stolen fox to tear open his entrails, but Mr. Cameron, to save his reputation as a respected and esteemed, venerable gentleman, who owes millions, and has the abnormal power of appointing his own successor in the United States Senate, would not part with a small purse of gold. To us, and we doubt not to most people who have wasted a thought on so disgusting a case, it appears that Mr. Cameron, in submitting himself to what almost anybody else, but especially one in his position, would be the most disagreeable of all sorts of notoriety, and scandalizing his children and grandchildren, was actuated by no higher motives than an indisposition to pay even an insignificant sum of money—for four thousand dollars would have been only a bagatelle to his immense wealth—and to the brazen faced effrontery and disregard of the respect of one's fellow citizens, engendered and fostered by the immunity with which all sorts of immorality were indulged in with impunity during and immediately after the war, and in which the deepest divers were those who either lived in the White House, or to whom the latch string of that house was always on the outside. It would have been better for the country—for its reputation is dependent upon that of its prominent men—for his family, and for himself, if Mr. Cameron had given the woman the money she asked and sent her about her business. There was no danger in such a case of her annoying him again, for her counsel were prepared to give the requisite security to that effect.

Senate Committee.
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 22.—The reconstituted Senate committee on frauds in the late elections [known last session as the "Teller committee"] met to-day, but transacted no business beyond authorizing Chairman Wallace to appoint a clerk and other officers for the committee, and an adjournment was then taken until next Wednesday.

Threatened Strike.
SCRANTON, Pa., March 22.—The miners of the Pennsylvania Anthracite Coal Company threaten to prevent the resumption of work unless the wages due them are paid. Receiver McCabe hopes to compromise with them so that work may be resumed and he be thereby enabled to pay them.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF VIRGINIA.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Massey, immediately after the morning hour, arose for the purpose of a personal explanation, and proceeded to read from a lengthy prepared paper, a reply to the remarks of Senator Smith, made on Tuesday. The language was extremely harsh and personal to Senator Smith, and Mr. Massey was called to order several times by the presiding officer on account of unparliamentary language.

Mr. Daniel, in the course of Mr. Massey's remarks, rose to a question of order, which was that no senator had the right in a personal explanation to use unparliamentary language to another senator.

Mr. Massey, in the course of his written remarks, said: "I think I am strictly within bounds when I say that, for unbecomingly, indecency, coarseness, misrepresentation, defamation, and vindictiveness it surpasses anything I ever heard in the halls of the Legislature."

Mr. Smith: That is a lie and he is a scoundrel.
Mr. Massey: We all know his constant habit of making offensive attacks upon other Senators and then declaring with the next breath, "Of course I don't mean anything by what I say." "Take it all back," &c. We know that it is his habit to write laudatory articles of himself, either anonymously or under a fictitious name, and then publish them as communications which he pays for as advertisements.

Mr. Smith: You are a liar and a scoundrel and a dog.

Mr. Grimsley: I protest against any further proceedings of this disgraceful character. The Senate's dignity has been degraded and it should be noticed.
Mr. Daniel offered the following resolution: Resolved, That the stenographer's report of the speech of the Senator from Nelson of Tuesday last, of the reply of the Senator from Albemarle, of the rejoinder of the Senators from Nelson and Albemarle, and remarks made by each in reference to each other, be together referred to the Committee of Privileges and Elections, with instruction to report what action respecting the same should be taken by the Senate.

Mr. Sherard, as a substitute, offered the following:
Resolved, That Senators Massey and Smith be brought before the bar of the Senate and reprimanded by the President for unparliamentary language used in debate.

After much debate and counter resolutions it was referred to the Committee of Privileges and Elections with instructions to report to-day.

A motion to reconsider was then made and laid on the table. So the report will be made to-day.

The Senate passed the bill amending the charter of the Valley Railroad in the same shape as passed by that body at the recent session. It reached the House of Delegates to-day.

Mr. Sinclair presented a bill, which was put on the calendar, authorizing an increase of the salary of the county judge of Loudoun county.

In the House of Delegates it was agreed to vote on the public debt bill at 3 o'clock p. m. on Monday next.

The House also agreed to the amendment of the Senate striking out the words "or stationary" in the joint resolution of the House instructing the works of the two houses not to be any stationary for this session.

The public debt bill was further discussed.

The Democratic Programme.
At yesterday's meeting of the committee appointed by the democratic caucus of the House of Representatives, without passing upon any resolutions whatever, and after conferring with Senator Thurman, the chairman of the Senate caucus committee, it was decided to postpone all further consideration of the question at issue until this morning, at which time a joint meeting will be held with the Senate committee, and definite action will probably be taken, the nature of which will be reported to a joint caucus of the democratic members of each House.

Messrs. Springer, Carlisle, and Ransom were appointed a sub-committee on the part of the House committee to prepare a bill for consideration at the joint meeting, embodying provisions for the repeal of certain portions of the Federal election laws, and such provisions as the sub-committee may consider desirable to enact in connection with the proposed repeal, in case the majority shall determine that it is not advisable to adhere to the original programme of passing the bills precisely in the form, so far as regards the political clauses, in which they were passed by the House last session.

The sub-committee yesterday afternoon completed a measure, based mainly upon Mr. Springer's suggestion, the principal features of which are as follows: It proposes to repeal sections 2020 to 2027, inclusive, and also sections 2311 of the Revised Statutes and to modify section 2028 by providing that no person shall be appointed a supervisor who is not a resident of the precinct in which he is to serve. The sections to be repealed are those which authorize the appointment of a chief supervisor and of deputy marshals for special services at elections. The appointment of two supervisors of different politics to act in a merely testimonial capacity is not interfered with by this bill. It is provided that supervisors of elections who may be prevented from performing their duties shall report the facts to the judge of the nearest United States court, to be by him laid before the proper grand jury, or grand jurors, as the case may be, for their consideration and report to the court, requiring them to be of uniform size and to be printed on plain white paper, &c.

The bill proposes to repeal the sections which now permit the presence of troops at the polls under certain circumstances, and to substitute for them substantially the British law on the subject, which prohibits soldiers being stationed at any point nearer than two miles from the polls, or to go to them, except for the purpose of voting, in which case they must immediately afterward return to their stations.

The bill also embodies a repeal of the juror's oath provisions of existing law.

Mr. Springer expresses the belief that the President will approve a separate bill of this character, and that the threatened dead-lock on the appropriation bills may thus be wholly averted.

Stafford on the State Debt.

The Fredericksburg Star, in an editorial notice of the late political meeting in Stafford, says:

"A forcible estimate, in our hearing, the number present to be three hundred, 'the large crowd voted' one hundred and five, as announced from the stiles by a leading 'steward'."

"We declare to our readers, without any bias whatever in the matter, that from personal observation at Stafford Court House, on Wednesday, we would be willing to entrust the security of the debt question to the staunch old democratic county of Stafford. Among those whom we observed upholding the State's integrity, were the Lees, Moncures, Wallers, Stutts, Tacketts, Wallaces, Ford, Conways, Jetts, Ballards, Haffins, Peytons, Wines, Briggs, Robinsons, and a host of such staunch and true people. We repeat, therefore, that we have no fears as to what would be the voice of the grand old county should an opportunity be afforded her people to express their views at the ballot box between the issues now pending—then we would see on which side the 'three tones' rested."

FOREIGN ITEMS.

England is going to ship 500 mules from the United States to South Africa.

The expenses of the late International Exposition were 33 million francs and the receipts thirty million francs.

The Paris Gaulois says that Giuseppe Mario (Marchese de Candia) the famous tenor and husband of the late Uriei, has become insane.

The contributions to the fund instituted by the Lord Mayor of London for the relief of the sufferers by the Szegedin inundation has reached the sum of seven thousand pounds.

The East and West Prussian provincial Diets have resolved to petition against the proposed changes in the customs system. The Danziger Zeitung says:—"The question is one of life or death to West Prussia and Danzig."

Lieut. J. M. Chard, of the English Royal Engineers, and Gorville Broadhead, of the 24th regiment, foot, who defended the post at Rorke's drift so successfully against the Zulus on January 23d have been gazetted brevet majors.

The betting on the annual university boat race between Oxford and Cambridge which will take place over the usual course from Putney to Mortlake on April 5, is 2 to 1 on the latter. One transaction of 125 to 50 on Cambridge is quoted.

The scheme for a mixed occupation of East Roumelia after the 31 of May continues to be pressed by Austria, and it is stated that the ultimate acceptance is probable as the only alternative of a purely, and bloodshed necessitating further Russian interference.

The report of the committee on the question of the return of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies from Versailles to Paris will be presented to-day. It recommends the convocation of the Chamber and national assembly for the purpose of making the necessary change in the constitution. The London Times' correspondent at Paris says:—"The French Government is not likely to oppose the project. It will probably stipulate for complete control over the prefecture of police which is now partly supported by the municipality, but the removal of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies cannot now be effected for some time as there is no building in Paris to accommodate the Senate."

Shanghai dates to the 22d ult. state that reports continue of the success of Li Yung Chai in Tientsin. Allowing for exaggeration, his progress seems remarkable, and his personal sway over the inhabitants wholly unprecedented.

Wherever he moves volunteers flock to his standard. Every expedition against him under Chinese officers has failed. It is now rumored that his designs are more far reaching than first announced, since he has already reached a point of strength and influence more than sufficient to secure the fulfillment of his original plans. The Hakka rebellion in Hainan is not yet quelled. Ultimately the rebels must yield or be exterminated, but their resistance thus far has been desperate. The rapid development of the republican press at Shanghai, and Hong Kong excites comment. The press appears resolved to rival that of Japan.

Extensive preparations continue to be made in Japan for General Grant's reception, although he was not expected there for many months. Three of the most powerful ancient Daimios have been appointed to receive and attend upon him. This is a distinction hitherto reserved for no visitor. A minister resident has been appointed from Japan to Corea, Liang, Gon, Takashima, of the Japanese navy, will leave next month on a visit of military inspection throughout Europe. The annual industrial exhibition at Kyoto opens on the 15th of March. A Japanese merchant has been condemned to two years' imprisonment at hard for opium smoking and setting an example for other Japanese to follow. A woman's rights demonstration has been made by a lady in the southern province, who protests against paying taxes unless she is allowed the privilege of voting. The letter, which is pertinent and logical even in Japanese situation, has been referred by the local authorities to the central government and awaits decision at the capital.

The Pall Mall Gazette says:—"It would be useless to remain silent longer respecting the uneasy feeling that exists in the city. To those who are accustomed to feel the pulse of Lombard street and vicinity the aspect presented during the present week has been such as to remind one of occasions with which we are far from instituting a comparison. Names of institutions of high standing have been made free with in a manner to alarm those who easily lose their heads, and rumors, arising out of very little, perhaps, have become more and more serious by repetition. We do not mean to deny that there may be grounds for some uneasiness. Trade generally is notoriously depressed. The eastern trade in particular has been in collapse for many years. Bad business, losses, and the loss of capital was therefore to be expected and prepared for. But we would remind those who may be discomfited by the rumors now too general to be any longer disregarded, that what facility in the present temper of the public mind there can be seen to get upon. Only two months ago a few people stopping to talk at the door of one of the greatest of the London joint stock banks actually caused a run upon it. Another point that should be borne in mind is that dissaters that do happen are scarcely ever foreseen. How many persons heard anything to the detriment of the City of Glasgow Bank before it closed its doors?"

The German Reichstag yesterday adopted the motion calling upon Prince Bismarck to cause suspension during the parliamentary session of the proceedings instituted in the Berlin criminal court against Deputy Frickze. The debate on Herr Schneegans' motion for the establishment of an autonomous government in Alsace-Lorraine, having its seat in the province itself, was commenced. Deputy Kable, on behalf of the protest party, declared that he would only support the motion on the condition that it also demanded the creation of a popular freely elected assembly. Prince Bismarck stated that he was ready to support in the Bundesrat a measure granting such a degree of autonomy as would accord with the military security of the country. He said that the situation in Alsace-Lorraine must not be viewed in a too rose colored light, and instanced the attitude of the clergy and the success of a number of the protest party at the elections. The development of the present provincial commission into a regular parliament could only be taken into consideration when definite motions concerning the mode of election were submitted to the Bundesrat. The granting to Alsace-Lorraine of the right of appointing members of the Bundesrat would only strengthen Prussia's votes therein, thus unnecessarily modifying the constitution. But an arrangement was possible for a consultative representation of the province with a voice in the discussion of laws directly affecting it. At the same time, having in view the security of the country, every concession must be made liable to revocation. The discussion then closed. Prince Bismarck said he was ready to grant the highest measure of independence consistent with the safety of the empire. He severely censured a remark made by Deputy Schneegans, which seemed to imply that the claims of France were still justifiable.

Judge Haythe, of Campbell county, one of the judges indicted in the United States Court for violating the Civil Rights bill, has arrived in Lexington for the purpose of going to immediate trial before Judge Ayres. The leading members of the Bar are urging him to go to the United States Supreme Court on habeas corpus. They say it will be not only undignified, but degrading to the Virginia Judiciary to go to trial before Judge Ayres, until forced so to do by a decision from the highest tribunal. Judge Haythe has not yet fully determined what course to pursue. All the other judges indicted will await arrest, and it is feared, will pursue the same course as did Judge Cole, who was indicted at Danville.

LETTER FROM RICHMOND.

[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.]
RICHMOND, Va., March 21.—Great excitement was created in the Senate to-day by the passage of the angry words between Senator Smith, of Nelson, and Senator Massey. The House was almost entirely deserted, the members crowding the sides of the Senate chamber and listening eagerly to every word that was said on both sides. Both gentlemen have their friends, and in legislative circles the war has been waged warmly. The matter has been referred to the Committee on Privilege and Election, which is composed of Senators Bland, Marshall, Wood, Walston, Hunt, of Pittsylvania, and Tyler. The committee will report to-morrow.

Two more juries were gotten to-day in the Poindeexter-Curtis case, this making six in all. This is the third day of the trial. The first day of a venire of twenty-four, three were obtained; the second day out of a tales of one hundred, only one could be had, and Friday, in the second tales of one hundred, only two were obtained. To-morrow a tales of two hundred has been ordered. It is doubtful whether a full jury can be obtained. The counsel, however, think a competent jury can be obtained in the city and the immediate vicinity.

As was predicted in this correspondence the House has determined to vote upon the McCullough bill Monday at 3 o'clock. There is little doubt in the minds of the best informed that the bill will pass by a vote of about 78 to 38—sixty-seven being a constitutional majority.

Gen. Fitz Lee has written a letter to the Dispatch, in which he utterly repudiates the statement published in the Whig about the readjusters' meeting in Stafford.

Mr. Frayer, of Rockbridge, has been busy for several days copying the eyes, and uses on all questions affecting the public debt which have come up in the House this session. It is thought that Mr. Frayer will have a hand in the readjustment organ which will soon be started in Rockbridge Co. He is a red hot readjuster. The paper is to be started early after the adjournment of the Legislature.

Some amusement was caused in court to-day, when one of the talesmen was called up and asked if he could serve on the jury. His name was Burroughs. He was directed by the clerk to step forward where he could be seen and heard when he made his answer. He did step forward, and turned his back full upon the judge, and began to state his views to the court. A certain number of reporters, who were sitting in the corner, for the first time during his career, turned their backs upon him.

Despite all the predictions that so many private bills would be rushed through the extra session comparatively few have passed. The debt question has stood in their way. After the passage of this bill there will be a scramble for home, and, therefore, many a little bill will sleep the sleep of death. Many of the committee of both houses have not even met at all during the extra session.

Bishop Keane will open the session of the House to-morrow with prayer, when his labors in this direction will close for the session. The Senate will probably invite him next week.

STRONGBOW.

THE CHINESE INSTALL A PASTOR.—February 4 is the day on which the Chinese select one of their number to preside over their Joss house. The discharge of fire works constitutes an important factor in the day's observance. The manner of proceeding is as follows: The two companies here are permitted to have each a certain number of representatives, and the fittest and strongest men are chosen. These delegates repair to a vacant lot at the rear of the Joss house. A stipulated number of bombs, each one containing a metallic ring, are placed in charge of a committee. It is the duty of the committee to fire off these bombs one at a time. When the explosion takes place the ring contained in the bomb is sent flying into the air. It is the desire of the two factions to have their respective delegates secure as many of them as possible. When the ring drops there is a general scramble to obtain possession of it. After the bombs have all been fired, the two companies compare notes, and the side having the largest number of rings is entitled to elect a Joss (equivalent to a minister of the Gospel) with us from among their number.—*Nevada Transcript.*

SUSTAINING JUDGE RIVES.—At a meeting of colored men from different sections of the South, held yesterday afternoon, at the office of the People's Advocate, the subject of employing counsel to represent their interests in the case now before the United States Supreme Court was considered. Mr. J. E. Banham, of Virginia, was called to the chair, and R. S. Smith, of Florida, acted as secretary. It was decided to retain Judge Willoughby, of Alexandria, to appear in their behalf to defend the action of Judge Rives and the following committee on Josses was appointed and authorized to solicit funds to pay the expenses of counsel:—J. L. Devaux, of Georgia; G. W. Thorpe, of Maryland, in Potomac County; A. W. Harris, John Alexander, H. E. Baker, J. H. Meriwether, of Kentucky, and Charles A. Lamar, Mr. J. W. Cromwell was elected treasurer. The meeting was then adjourned to the call of the president.—*Washington Republican.*

FEARFUL SCENE.—At the examination, yesterday, of Miss Chaney, who was brutally assaulted near the Capitol grounds, in Washington Wednesday night last, the young lady completely broke down, sobbing and crying aloud. Her mother was also in the greatest distress, and both were led into the clerk's room, where her crying could be heard all over the house. Her case taking this unexpected turn, the prisoners were conducted into the dock, expressions of indignation being freely indulged in. They are all young robust men and well known in that section of the city. The young lady swooned away in the clerk's office and remained unconscious for some time, attended by her mother and the officers of the court. Her mother is in great distress at the public exposure of this, the most unfortunate case which has ever been brought to light in this city. The court fixed the bonds at \$5,000, but none of them will be able to give it.—*Wash. Star.*

A GARMENT OF GLASS.—In the basement of the residence of S. Isaacs, Mission street, is now being woven the most wonderful fabric of which the voluminous history of unique feminine apparel furnishes any account. It is the material, as flexible as the finest silk, for a lady's dress, and is being woven by Professor Galt out of innumerable colored threads of glass first spun by himself. The strand consists of innumerable softly glittering threads, finer than the finest of silk. These strands are spun of all colors, and are then washed in a solution of water and beet root sugar, which toughens them. The weaving is being done on an old fashioned hand loom, the warp being nineteen feet long, and the woof four feet, so that the material will cut to splendid advantage. Only about ten inches a day can be woven, and the whole piece will not be completed until some time in April.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

Improved Business Prospects.
SCRANTON, Pa., March 22.—The Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company will double their steel mill force on Monday to meet the increased demand for steel rails.

Lozest, young man! I want twenty five cents for a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup if your sweetheart has a cough, and be happy.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

James H. Kingsley, alias Kingsley, passed on the Central National Bank of Charleston, S. C., yesterday a forged check for \$500, drawn on the Metropolitan National Bank of New York, and escaped by the north bound train before the fraud was discovered. He is traveling with a young lady represented as his daughter, and is said to be an accomplished scoundrel.

Patrick O'Shea, the well known Catholic book publisher of New York, has suspended his creditors for an extension. His embarrassment is due to real estate depreciation. His liabilities are about \$100,000, of which \$75,000 is on merchandise account, and \$25,000 on real estate deficiency. His assets are nominally valued at \$200,000, of which \$150,000 is in stereotyped plates. He has been in business over twenty one years.

A dispatch from Marshall, Texas, says Maurice Barrymore was residing yesterday morning, though not out of danger. Porter's remains left last night in charge of a citizens' escort for New York. There is strong talk of lynching Currie, who murdered Porter and shot Barrymore. The case of Currie was called yesterday. Defendant's counsel attempted to secure a postponement, which was overruled. Two witnesses were examined, showing that the killing was entirely unprovoked. The prisoner was remanded without bail. The troupe is still here.

VIRGINIA NEWS.

Two more juries were obtained yesterday in the Poindeexter-Curtis murder trial. Another tales of 200 was ordered for to-day.

Among the well known Virginians who have died during the current week were Capt. J. M. Tatum, of Danville, Mr. Thomas L. Waite, of Essex county, and Rev. J. W. White, of the M. E. Church South.

At the stockholders' meeting of the James River and Kanawha Canal Company in Richmond, yesterday, the board of directors were authorized to execute a contract for turning over the rights and franchises of that company to the Richmond and Allegheny railroad simultaneously with its execution by the last named company.

A series of Baptist meetings are now in progress in Richmond. On Thursday Rev. Dr. C. B. Bittling delivered an admirable address on "The co-operation of all the Baptists of the country in the work of our American Baptist Publication Society." Dr. Bittling argued that as this society was organized originally at the South, and amid the tears and prayers of our fathers—as it is far more economical to do our work through one organization, and as it has the means of accomplishing a grand work for the whole country—it should have the warm sympathies, fervent prayers, and active co-operation of the Baptists of the South.

Senator Windom on Negro Migration.

The Washington Republican makes the following report of a lecture delivered at this city last night by Senator Windom:

In his introduction the speaker said no consideration of the future of the colored race could be intelligently stated that did not regard the past and present of that people. For two hundred years they had been crushed under the iron heel of a despotism more relentless and cruel than that which Egyptians. Slavery lacked no element of degradation for its victims. It disregarded marriage ties, consanguinity, and all social relations. Its tendency had always been to dwarf the mind and impose penalties for education. The anti-slave block had been used to convert human beings into chattels or articles of merchandise. These practices had been maintained for the past six generations and lasted until the time came when every drop of blood drawn by the lash was repaid by the sword, the which led out of chains of blood. When the basis of blood and fire took place, 5,000,000 people were made recipients of the right of citizenship. They were expected to do with their billions what had been done for them by the bayonet.

Then came a contest. On one side were the plebeians made by this nation that they should enjoy all the rights of citizenship, and on the other prejudices and determination of the dominant classes in which the new made citizens resided that they should not enjoy these rights. The colored man in the South was as powerless to enforce his rights to-day as he was before the war. It was not necessary to go into details; all present knew the story of wrong and persecution. Not only had the power passed from the hands of the colored citizen, but also from his friends, and for two years it cannot be regained. In the meanwhile no efforts will be spared to take away such safe guards as remain, one of the evidences of which is now shown in an extra session of Congress.

The old doctrine of State rights, which once blossomed into rebellion, is now in full swing and has regained all its former vigor. Still it was not dark. No matter how strongly entrenched the honor was in the South, the colored people had a remedy for their ills. It lay with themselves to become as nearly indispensable as possible in the communities in which they reside, so that their services will command a proper respect and value. Failing in this, another course was opened to the colored people—viz., education and migration. By the latter he did not mean coerced migration, but by their own will. Leave the overcrowded districts in the South and strike for the West. This would decrease the supply, and the whites of the South would soon give guarantees of better treatment to the negro. He did not want to be understood as saying that migration was necessary in order to enforce the laws. He favored a territory which should be a refuge for the oppressed, but no one should be compelled to go away from his country.

The power of the republican party to help the colored man was gone for two years, but it would come back. The spirit of liberty might slumber, but it still lived. The results of migration would be of incalculable benefit to the negro. It would lessen the power of the South, and the negro would be able to make the negro practically master of the situation. General Grant struck the right chord when he said, in his message regarding the purchase of San Domingo, that "a colonization scheme would enable the black man to obtain justice at home on pain of seeking it elsewhere." The white man of the South did not dislike the colored man, but was afraid of the power he might exert. Under this plan, if his rights are not guaranteed, he can go where he will be.

Such a policy would inspire his friends with new zeal. Jefferson, Madison and Clay many years ago advocated the colonization of the whole colored race as the only solution of the slavery problem. Now it was proposed that only 100,000 enlightened and educated colored men should be given a chance to take care of themselves. The speaker further stated that the universal sentiment in the South to-day among the negroes was that their present condition betokened an "exodus or extinction." He cited the case which occurred in Louisiana several days ago, when a steamer came to that city loaded with colored people fleeing from a land in which there was no law for the negro. He had received letters, memorials, and appeals without number, from the South, asking his advice in regard to migration, all of which tended to show what the feeling was. In conclusion he entreated the colored man to hire, the matter and make up their minds to do something. The republic could not rest firmly upon the mockery of civil rights which exists to-day in one part of it.

People call it Beckeche and do nothing for it until the doctor is called and he pronounces it Rheumatism. If they had used Keller's Roman Liniment in time the doctor's bill could have been saved.

The Recent Texas Murder.

New York, March 22.—The shooting of F. Porter, at Marshall, Texas, has created a feeling among the anti-slavery people. A meeting of managers and actors was held in the Criterion Club to take measures for the relief of his family and reception and burial of his body. A subscription has been started, and a benefit proposed in which members of several companies have agreed to perform at the Criterion. A committee was appointed to study all actors and professionals that might be invited to be held to-morrow afternoon, when they were invited to attend. Instructions were given as to inquiring the price of a burial place in Greenwood Cemetery. The funeral will take place Wednesday next, from the Church of the Episcopate.

Tenement Houses.

New York, March 22.—The committee consisting of H. E. Pelieu, C. Vandergrift, W. Bayard Rustin, W. F. Astor, and others, appointed at the recent meeting at Cooper Union, to initiate measures of tenement house reform, have submitted their preliminary report. The practical and proposed measures are of a thorough method. The chief feature is the formation of one or more stock companies for the erection of improved dwellings, with capital of from \$100,000 to \$2,000,000. The companies are to be organized in such a manner as to receive in sums of five hundred dollars, dividends to be limited to five per cent. The utmost economy and a rigid system of safeguards are proposed to ensure the accomplishment of liberal philanthropic results from business methods.

A Stranded Bark.

OCEAN BEACH, N. J., March 22.—The northeast wind and heavy sea have prevented the coast wrecking steamer Relief from leaving cables and anchors from the stranded bark, *Homeward Bound*. The bark is rolling heavily, and nothing can be done toward saving her from the wind abrasion. She has swung broadside to the sea, bow to the northward, and is between the Bar and Beach in the undertow.

Bank Statement.

New York, March 22.—Loans, \$4,400,000; deposits, \$2,484,700; specie, \$1,431,000; legal tenders, \$2,200,000; deposits, \$2,200,000; currency, \$2,200,000; circulation, \$2,200,000; \$2,200,000; reserves, \$2,200,000. The bank now holds \$1,431,000 in excess of the legal requirements.

Death of Judge Giles.

BALTIMORE, March 22.—Hon. Wm. Ed. Giles, who recently resigned the judgeship of the United States District Court for Maryland, on account of illness, died at eleven o'clock tonight, in the past year he was 44. He was Judge of the Court for twenty-five years.

The Jones Case.

BALTIMORE, N. Y., March 22.—The jury in the Jones case came in at 9:40 a. m. with a verdict of guilty. The sentence was deferred.

List of Letters.

The following is a list of the letters remaining in the Postoffice in this city March 22:
Persons calling for letters will find them forwarded and given out at the office of the Postoffice. If not called for within three days, they will be sent to the dead letter office, in Washington.
Broose, Miss Maudie; Baggett, John; Briggs, J. T.; Reed, R. E.; Dicks, W. W.; Kison, Mrs. Laura; Jones, Mrs. Judy; Robinson, Henry H.; Jones, Mrs. Sarah E.; Summerville, John; Lee, Wm.; Jones, Francis; Galt, J. G.; Saunders, Mrs. Anna; Powell, Miss Rosa; Thomas, Mrs. Lizzie; Lewis, McKENZIE, P. M.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET.

NO CHANGE TO DATE SINCE PUBLICATION. Flour is quiet and easy. The receipts of wheat have somewhat increased, and to-day 1500 bushels were cleared and sold at 107, 108, 110 and 112 for April, and 115 and 116 for Lancaster. Corn is quiet, with sales of 100 bushels of yellow at 62 and 63 of white at 45 and 47. No sugar was reported.

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New York, March 22.—Stocks quiet. Money 6. Flour dull. Wheat quiet. Corn dull.